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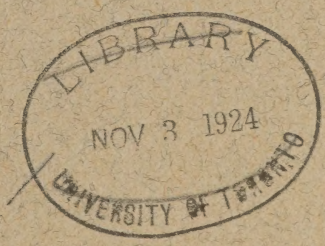
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Publications

# REPATRIATION

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# SPEAKERS' HANDBOOK



# REPATRIATION COMMITTEE

Ottawa, Canada  
1919









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## *Introduction.*

The Repatriation Speakers' Handbook is almost entirely based on information contained in the "General Survey" of the Committee of Repatriation.

It is prepared for the purpose of supplying speakers with a digest of some Repatriation subjects. There are other phases of Repatriation worthy of study by public speakers, and the subjects dealt with in this handbook, might themselves be enlarged upon, and doubtless improved in their text, as it is hoped they will be by those who are better qualified to be the torch-bearers of this public information service.

The Repatriation Speakers' Bureau, Committee of Repatriation, Ottawa, is organized to provide volunteer speakers on Repatriation, wherever speaking opportunities can be arranged at public meetings, town meetings, clubs, lodges, churches, forums, councils, congresses, or on any other available platform.

Speakers who desire typewritten copies of their addresses are invited to post their manuscript in sufficient time to the Repatriation Speakers' Bureau, Plaza Building, Ottawa, and the desired number of copies for newspaper use will be prepared free of charge. The goodwill of the city editor is assured when a speaker calls at the newspaper office with a well prepared report on the day of the meeting, the afternoon if convenient, before the address is delivered. It will often save the time of a reporter, and help a long way towards getting perhaps a column of space. And it should be remembered that a good report in the newspapers is quite as helpful as a crowded meeting to the cause the speaker is endeavouring to serve.

Wherever it can be arranged at meetings, time after the address for questions from the audience, is usually helpful in clearing up points in doubt.

# REPATRIATION.

## RETURNED WORKERS.

One of the first changes many of the men from overseas are most anxious to make when they get back home is to change themselves back into civilian clothes. Canadians are not military-minded. The military mind would have told the Canadian at Ypres in April, 1915, that according to military text books, they were hopelessly surrounded, and nothing remained for them but annihilation. Lacking in respect for military text books, however, or for the German exponents of the text book, they fought as citizen soldiers, and they won out. It is as Canadian citizens they are coming back; and some of their spokesmen seem to express a very general opinion against having themselves classified as "returned soldiers". For the most part they wish to be treated as just normal Canadian citizens, ready to start work as soon as they can find places for themselves, after years of absence on somewhat strenuous and special work abroad.

## CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Naturally, the desire of the Government is to help the returned men to make the change back to civil life as speedily as it can be made, for the men's own welfare, and the country's. For this express purpose, a national Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has been created. A ministerial Committee of Repatriation, composed of Cabinet Ministers who are the heads of departments immediately concerned, is at work, preparing to make the way back for the Canadian men as smooth as it can be made. At the same time, the Director of Repatriation, Mr. H. J. Daly, is doing everything possible to enlist the constructive aid of all the public bodies in Canada, and the friendly societies, and the community-spirited people and associations to join in the work of finding places for an army of men in home life.

## CO-OPERATIVE ACTION.

The Government is providing for the return of the Canadian army by demobilization plans carefully worked out. The Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of Civil Re-Establishment have their spheres of responsibility clearly defined. The provinces have their



part to take in receiving the men back to civil life. Co-operation between all interested departments of the Federal Government has been set up through the Committee of Repatriation. A number of voluntary organizations have already proffered their services, to help in the national work ahead. The support of every constructive force in the country will be needed to restore Canada from a state of mobilization for war to a new state of productive industry.

#### HOME-COMING BY ORDERLY PROCESS.

Upon the Department of Militia and the Canadian high command overseas rests the responsibility of deciding how the men shall be assembled over there, to determine the order of their homecoming. It has been decided that the fighting corps shall come home as units, with each battalion or unit composed, as nearly as possible, of men from the same locality. The remainder of the Canadian troops are to be demobilized in standard drafts of 500 men. The homecoming drafts are also to be made up of men who wish all to return to the same dispersal area.

#### DISPERSAL STATIONS.

There will be a dispersal station at each of the following Canadian cities: Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria. The dispersal station is going to be a point of tremendous interest; it is there that the returning Canadian soldier will officially become a civilian again. The Department of Militia will there give up its control of the movement of the homecoming men; and the burden of responsibility, of serving the returned citizens till they are re-established in civilian occupations, will come directly upon the Re-Establishment Department.

#### QUESTIONNAIRE AMONG OVERSEAS MEN.

The process of transferring the men from military units to free civil life has been under preparation for several months. Shortly after the signing of the armistice, the Re-Establishment Department sent a representative officer overseas to secure information and to impart infor-



mation to the men, with regard to the plans of the Government to help them on their return from overseas. Each man is asked to fill in a questionnaire card, including questions with regard to the man's previous experience, the employment he will now prefer to take up, and the locality in which he intends to settle. In addition, a special representative of the Re-Establishment Department is appointed to each transport, to impart information and advice as the men may desire it on their voyage home.

### LONG SERVICE MEN IN FIRST HOMEWARD DRAFTS.

The experience of men in particular industries, or the choice of occupation they propose to follow on their return, may to some extent affect the order of their homecoming. When definite requests go from Canada for the urgent return of men who are trained in certain occupations, for the purpose of providing labour where there is a genuine shortage, homebound drafts will be formed in England with industrial and labour conditions in Canada kept particularly in mind. In general, however, the first drafts are to be composed of long service men, and in making up the drafts married men will have priority over their single comrades.

### DISCHARGE PAPERS AT DISPERSAL STATIONS.

Arrangements have been made to give the men their discharge papers without delay, when they arrive at their dispersal station. They will come in special troop trains; and the populace will have the opportunity of welcoming them—as surely never have men been more joyfully and gratefully welcomed—on their march from the railway station to the dispersal station. The dispersal station will be a building containing offices, with passage throughout, conveniently situated, where the men will hand in all equipment other than clothing and steel helmets to the ordnance officer, meet the representatives of the Re-Establishment Department for information and advice, receive a cheque from the paymaster, and then from the O. C. Dispersal Station be handed a discharge certificate. In the act of receiving his discharge certificate, the returned man passes from military to civil life.

## MEN FOR NEIGHBOURING TOWNS.

For the men who live in towns in the district round about the dispersal station, a railway agent will be in attendance to issue tickets for the remaining stage of their journey home. Rations, quarters and meals will also be supplied at the dispersal station for the out-of-town men till train time. For instance, men who live in the neighbouring towns—like Pembroke, Renfrew, Smith's Falls, Arnprior, Carleton Place—will be given their railway tickets at the Ottawa dispersal station.

## FINDING EMPLOYMENT.

Where the responsibility of the Department of Militia ends, at the dispersal station, the responsibility of the Re-Establishment Department is just beginning. It is the duty of Sir James Lougheed, Minister of Civil Re-Establishment, to see that every discharged man is served by the Department until he is properly settled back to civilian life, with opportunities of employment under satisfactory conditions. The Repatriation Committee of the Cabinet, under the chairmanship of the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, is for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of all organizations, helping the returned men to find employment, and associated with the chairman are the following ministers: Sir James Lougheed, Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of Privy Council, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of Interior, Senator Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture. This Committee is behind Mr. H. J. Daly, Director of Repatriation, who is carrying out the task of co-ordinating all possible national services and public enterprises, and who is in need of the aid of each individual Canadian, man, woman and child, to help to find a worthy place for every returned Canadian citizen in the home and industrial life of Canada.



## DISCHARGE PAY CHEQUE.

The men from overseas are to be discharged from the army when they arrive at the dispersal station of their home district. The last official act of the Department of Militia, before the men disperse to their homes, released



by their discharge certificate from any further military service, will be to hand each man a substantial cheque. Deferred pay is due to the single men, one month's war service gratuity to all men with one year's service or more, and civilian clothing allowances to every man. The cheques issued to the men, by the paymaster at the dispersal station, are hardly likely in any instance to be less than one hundred dollars; in many instances they may exceed one thousand dollars.

## LOOKING AROUND.

Every man will naturally want to spend a few days looking round enjoying the novelty of being in civilian clothes again, with feelings of relief on being restored to home life in Canada. The careful man will let very little time elapse, however, before setting out to find employment for himself. He will have been told about the Re-Establishment Department, a Federal Government Department created especially to be of service to him during the time when he is getting back to steady employment.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS' COMMISSION.

A Provincial Government Organization, called the Returned Soldiers' Commission, will have a committee in every city and town. It has been decided between the Federal and Provincial authorities that the returned men should first call for a talk over general plans, and to learn about the national employment service and helpful opportunities. The local provincial representative will welcome each man on behalf of the Province, and introduce him to the Civil Re-Establishment and Employment Office.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE PREFERENCE.

The representative of the Re-Establishment Department in the employment office has an important function to perform. There will be employment offices probably in every city of 10,000 or more population, and in smaller towns if the need warrants it. The employment offices are to be organized by the Province, but the Federal Government will exercise the right to supervise administration of these offices by virtue of contributing half the cost of their establishment and upkeep from the Federal treasury.

These employment offices are being organized to serve unemployed workpeople of every class in the community;



but, as everyone will approve, first attention will be given to the applicant who has served during the war. It is for this special purpose that an office in every employment bureau will be maintained by the Department of Civil Re-Establishment. The agent in charge of the Re-Establishment office will be himself a returned man.

When a man with an honourable discharge from active service comes to the employment office to find out what opportunities there are in the locality, or elsewhere, for suitable work, he will be conducted to the representative of the Department of Civil Re-Establishment, whose duty it is to see that first preference in every instance is given to the applications of returned men, other things being equal, with the earliest choice of jobs to the earliest applicants. This special preference could not have been assured if the Re-Establishment Department had maintained separate employment offices for returned men. Without this close co-operation, the employment bureau officials would possibly be sending men, discharged munition workers and others, to apply for work at a certain place of employment, at the same time as a returned man applicant had been sent from the Civil Re-Establishment office.

## GENERAL AID TO DISABLED MEN.

Federal Government aid to returned men, to help them to get steady employment, and to find worthy places for themselves again in the life of the community, is not by any means exhausted by the necessary service to them through the state-organized employment offices. The Department of Civil Re-Establishment, under Sir James Loughheed, is responsible for the care of invalided and disabled men. A vocational training branch is maintained, with schools throughout the several provinces, where industrial training is given to returned men who have been prevented by disability from engaging in their former occupations. The medical service branch, and the branch where men who have lost limbs are fitted with orthopedic and surgical appliances, also form part of the Department of Civil Re-Establishment. Special consideration must be given to the constructive work of the various branches for the care of disabled men, also to the policy and administration of the Board of Pension Commissioners.





## COMPENSATION TO DISABLED MEN.

At present over 60,000 pensions are administered by the Board of Pension Commissioners in Canada. The number will be considerably increased when all the men in military hospitals are brought home. According to the estimate of the Minister of Finance, \$30,000,000. is a minimum sum to allow for yearly expenditure in the form of pensions to disabled Canadian men and the dependents of soldiers and sailors who died during, or as a result of, service.

The Committee of Repatriation in a very clear bulletin called "A General Survey", issued to explain the relationship of the several departments and boards to the national task of restoring Canada from war to productive industry, gives the Board of Pension Commissioners' understanding of what a pension is, in part, as follows:

The idea is that the pension is not a gift from Canada as a reward for good services done. It is a compensation paid as a right by Canadians through their government, to those of their fellow citizens who have been incapacitated while performing public service. Its object is to enable its recipients to live, on equal terms and unhandicapped by their disability, in competition with their fellows who have not been incapacitated. It does not remove from the pensioner the obligation to be self-supporting and to provide for his dependents.

Compensation by the state to men disabled in the war is provided in several ways in addition to the awarding of pensions.

## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

Commendable healing work is being done by the Vocational Training Branch of the Re-Establishment Department. Patients are helped while they are in the military hospitals, by instructors who act in co-operation with the medical doctors. They are taught interesting occupations, such as weaving and basket-making. This kind of instruction is almost entirely for the purpose of helping to restore them to health. When patients are able to move about, however, they are induced to take part in practical class work, having a choice of woodworking, poultry culture, motor mechanics, gardening, book-keeping, typewriting and general education classes. Canada is credited with being in the forefront of the Allied nations in the employment of this form of healing, called occupational therapy.



## VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

When the invalided men reach Canada and while they still are under military hospital control, they are interviewed as soon as possible by representatives of the Vocational Training Branch, who are themselves returned men. The interviewers get the necessary information with regard to the physical condition and the industrial experience of every invalided man, with a view of offering each man such assistance as he individually may require. Upon the advice of a Disabled Soldiers' Training Board, a man so disabled that he cannot return to his former occupation may select a course of industrial re-education. The man's own previous experience is taken into account so that, if possible, his early training may be of some service to him in the occupation he has decided to take up. The reports indicate that the industrial retraining courses are giving every satisfaction; seventy per cent of those who have taken the courses have been located by follow-up officers as successfully engaged in the occupations for which they were trained. The actual number of failures has not reached five per cent.

## FINANCIAL HELP WHILE TRAINING.

Vocational training is made possible for these disabled men by the policy of the Department of Civil Re-Establishment, in supporting each man with pay and allowances, adequate for himself and dependents, while he is taking the retraining course. While he is thus paid, he does not draw any pension allowance, but the degree of proficiency or industrial independence obtained through re-education is not allowed to influence, to the disadvantage of the men, whatever pension may have been awarded to him. The purpose of the state is to help the disabled man to earn a livelihood in addition to his pension.

## WHERE COURSES ARE GIVEN.

Some of the courses of vocational training are given in established technical schools and university engineering and agricultural departments. New schools are also being equipped, but wherever possible, private companies, including railway shops, motor car factories, sugar, steel and other industrial enterprises are co-operating with the Department of Civil Re-Establishment to give the disabled men the practical training they require. In some districts



it is possible to combine the work in the schools with practical experience in the manufacturing industries. School training is given in the use of certain tools, in the operation of machines, and general education to enable the man more readily to take his place in the factory.

#### NUMBER OF MEN GRADUATED, ETC.

Up to the first of December, 1918, a total of 1,984 returned men had graduated from retraining courses and been placed in civil employment. On same date 7,176 men had been officially approved for such courses.

The Re-Establishment Department has also taken over a large number of institutions in the country, and has established others. There are at present 3,490 patients under treatment in over 150 institutions. These men are cared for by the medical services branch of the department. Occupational therapy is playing a big part in helping to restore the incapacitated man to health, and the vast majority of cases recover. Until it is decided that they are fit to become self-supporting, such cases are cared for in special hospitals. Discharged men who suffer from recurrence of disability are entitled to free medical care and hospital treatment as long as they live.

#### EVERYTHING POSSIBLE BEING DONE.

While the Government cannot pretend fully to compensate the disabled Canadian men for the great sacrifices they have made in defence of Canada, and in the cause of justice, it is some satisfaction to know that everything possible is being done, so far as Government organizations can help. There will never be a word of complaint from the Canadian people because of expenditure the Government may sanction to help the disabled men on their way back to health and economic independence.



#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

The Government may properly bespeak public interest in its policy of establishing employment offices under national and provincial control throughout Canada. The employment offices are for the purpose of fulfilling an obligation contracted by the nation in the recruiting offices. The men who left their work, sacrificing wages, prospects, the comforts of home life, to give their lives if needs be in defence of Canada, are entitled to employment again on

their return. The nation can do no less than see that every man is restored to work, whereby he can support himself and his dependents in modestly comfortable circumstances. Many patriotic citizens gave their time, and employed much eloquence, in exhorting men to enlist. The same spirit of patriotic service by private citizens, in striving to find opportunities for the returned men through the employment offices, is likely to be necessary in the period of demobilization ahead. Public support of the employment offices, in their endeavours to find work for the men back from overseas, is due; it is the natural and just sequel to public support of the recruiting offices.

### LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

It is proposed to have attached to each local employment office an advisory committee of employers and employes; and the office will be kept in direct touch with the point of view of the returned men themselves by the representatives of the Civil Re-Establishment Department, who will consult with an advisory committee of the local branch of the Great War Veterans' Association. Superintendents of local employment offices are likely to need the help and advice of employers and organized wage-earners, especially when a particular demand for labour may be made by an employer to fill vacancies caused by men on strike. In some cases, where labour disputes seem to be impending, or where a state of labour unrest is prevalent, or where labour conditions seem to be unsatisfactory, it is difficult to decide whether the employment office should help to supply labour. The local superintendent will find it advantageous to consult with the local advisory council.

### ENLISTING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

It will be the special work of canvassers or salesmen attached to each local office, to keep constantly in touch with the industries of the district. It will be their duty to do for the state, seeking to find employment for men, what the recruiting officers did for the state when they were seeking to enlist men for the army. They will, first of all, have to enlist the interest of employers in the national purpose of the employment offices, so that employers of labour may understand that it is their bounden duty to apply there whenever they require help, or can find work for a man. The public must be made to understand that,



when a chain of offices, acting as one great national employment agency has been established across Canada, to receive the applications of men for work, it is essential that men be employed through the employment offices, rather than at the factory gates. It would be on a par with discouraging recruiting in war-time, for an employer to refuse to co-operate with the public employment agency. Men who are looking for work will be induced to register their names at the employment office. They will be encouraged to do this on the understanding that the office is kept fully informed of all vacancies and help wanted in the various industries of the locality. Their confidence would be shaken if they heard of jobs being given to men who waited round the factory gates while they were trusting to the employment office to let them know of all such opportunities for work.

#### PROVINCIAL CLEARING HOUSES.

The general labour situation in each province will be kept under survey by a provincial clearing house. This office will be located in the capital city of the province, and it will be in charge of a general superintendent of employment offices for the province. The provincial superintendent will receive daily reports, by wire if necessary, from each local superintendent, telling of the activities of the local office for the day. The provincial clearing house will thus have a record daily of the number of requests by employers for men, the number of vacancies filled, the surplus labour available, or the extent and character of the unsatisfied demand for labour. Through the provincial clearing house, it will then be possible to arrange for the transfer of men from places where work is scarce to elsewhere in the provinces where there is a demand for labour.

#### FEDERAL CLEARING HOUSES.

The Dominion Government is similarly arranging to establish interprovincial clearing houses, to arrange for transfers of labour from provinces where work may happen to be scarce to provinces where there are opportunities for labour. The federal clearing houses will be set up by the Department of Labour. They will be situated in Ottawa, Halifax and Winnipeg. The Halifax office will be the head of the Maritime Province offices, which are being established entirely by the Federal Department of Labour.

The movement of farm labour to the West at harvest time, and similar movements of workers from one province to another will be regulated by the Federal Employment Exchanges. The information in the central exchanges will be available for workers who are thinking of moving to another province in search of work. They will know before they go whether there is employment awaiting them, and what the nature of the employment will be, what wages are offered, and what the working conditions are.

### SPECIAL AGENTS AND REPORTS.

In addition to reports from local employment offices and provincial clearing houses, the Federal Department of Labour will keep the interprovincial employment exchanges informed by means of special field agents. The special agents will be men who have an intimate knowledge of such industries as lumbering, mining, and shipbuilding. They will visit the main industrial districts, to keep in touch with conditions and prospective developments. Furthermore, the department will receive weekly reports from all trade unions with regard to the extent of unemployed among the organized wage-earners; and weekly question cards will be sent out to all employers of 25 or more workers. Employers will be asked to state on the cards each week the payroll of the previous week, the number of persons leaving the firm within the same period classified by cause and by occupation, and the contemplated reductions in staff in the immediate future.

In this great undertaking, to restore Canada to a steady state of industrial activity in the period of demobilization, the Government can be greatly helped by public opinion. The change from war service to productive industry can be made in an orderly way, provided there is an informed and patriotic public opinion behind this national work.



### LINKING UP ALL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.

The Committee of Repatriation, with Mr. H. J. Daly as Director, is concerned with the linking up of all Government activities for the re-establishment of productive employment conditions in Canada. It is essential that the Department of Civil Re-Establishment, the Department of Labour, the Land Settlement Board, the agencies in charge of housing and road building, and every other department



concerned with industrial reconstruction, shall work together. It is the sound way to organize nationally for dealing with a national situation, just as in the war the infantry, and the artillery, and the tanks, aeroplanes, and every branch of military service had to dovetail in with every other branch to avoid regrettable incidents and to ensure results.

### SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT.

The Soldiers' Settlement Board, under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, is created for the purpose of helping men to get established under fair living conditions in the main national industry of agriculture. The Government will lend \$2,500 at 5%, and the amount of this financial aid may possibly be increased, to any qualified returned man for the purpose of acquiring land, discharging incumbrances, erecting buildings and securing the necessary livestock, and equipment. There are four branches of the work of the Land Settlement Board: the agricultural training branch is prepared to give short courses in practical farming to settlers who may not have had agricultural experience; the loans branch will supervise the loan provisions; the equipment branch is for the purpose of helping the settler to secure proper equipment, helping to plan his farm buildings, and advising him with regard to the purchase of materials, machinery and livestock. The fourth branch, the lands branch, is working out the way for prospective settlers to secure good agricultural land. When this is done, and the Board has helped the beginner to put up buildings and select equipment and livestock, out of the loan by the Government, one of the greatest avenues towards productive employment and social stability in the approaching times of change will have been opened up in Canada.

### SOLDIERS' WIVES FROM OVERSEAS.

Among other responsibilities incurred by the nation during the war, care of 50,000 British and Canadian women who are coming from overseas within the next few months, is one calling for wholehearted support by social welfare organizations in every city and community. The Director of Repatriation has enlisted the services of the Y. W. C. A. and the Canadian Red Cross, for the care of the homecoming soldiers' wives and children on the passenger boats and while crossing Canada by train. Recep-

tion committees are being organized in the larger municipalities, to see that every woman is properly welcomed, to notify relatives when the soldier's wife has relatives to go to, and to see that good home accommodation is secured for those who are strangers without friends to meet them.

## HELP OF ALL SOCIETIES NEEDED.

It is because the whole nation must rally to this work, by each individual helping in some form of community service, that the New Year's message from the Director of Repatriation said, "It requires the efforts of every medium or organization that has to do with the social and economical betterment of all the people. Therefore in our efforts to readjust conditions to a better basis we want the assistance of religious, social, fraternal, business, educational, and all other classes of organizations. We want them to help as freely now as they did during the war—even going to the extent of submitting to direction when same is necessary. Such organizations are the agencies to create a community atmosphere of contentment; and they were never so much needed as they are to-day."

Co-operating with the Repatriation Committee are advisory committees representing five different elements of the community.

Mr. W. D. Tait of Halifax, Mr. R. B. Maxwell of Winnipeg, and Mr. David Loughnan of Vancouver and Ottawa, representing the G.W.V.A.

Mrs. C. Robson of Winnipeg, Mrs. Bowlby of Windsor, and Miss Helen Read of Montreal, are from women's organizations.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities is represented by the Mayors of St. Hyacinthe, Toronto and Ottawa, and Mr. W. D. Lighthall, secretary of the Union.

The representatives of voluntary organizations and of labour are not yet chosen.

The functions of these advisory committees is to express the views and ideas of the particular bodies they represent.

The field work of the Repatriation Committee is carried out by three field secretaries. One for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, one for Ontario, and one for Western Canada. In addition to these the G.W.V. are appointing five field secretaries to handle the work of the advisory committee of their association.



## HOW TO ORGANIZE A REPATRIATION FORUM.

Repatriation can be greatly helped by regular town meetings, or what might be called Repatriation Forum Rallies, for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion and guiding it into the most effective channels of service with regard to this urgent national work.

The first step towards organizing a Repatriation Forum is for any citizen to gather together a small group of people to hear a presentation of the forum plan, by a member of the group or by a speaker furnished without charge by the Repatriation Speakers' Bureau.

The first group endeavours to secure the co-operation of representatives of civic, social, veteran, labour, agriculture, commercial, church, fraternal and other organizations in the locality. An executive committee or director, is then chosen to have general supervision, to secure community co-operation, and to keep in touch with the Committee of Repatriation, Plaza Building, Ottawa.

A committee on meetings is formed to decide on place, hour, order of programme, and presiding chairman, and to attend to publicity, reception of out-of-town speakers and to arrange special addresses for occasions such as a public welcome to men from overseas. Funds are raised (for local expenses only) by a finance committee.

Wherever possible the active co-operation of the organized returned men should be given special consideration; and the meetings should be opened by music, and a place on the programme should be found for community-singing, with preference given to the songs familiar to returned men, like "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag", and "O Canada".

During summer months, Repatriation Rallies might be held out-of-doors.

Forums are already established in a number of Canadian cities. There are English and French-speaking forums in Montreal. Toronto has two forums; there are four in Winnipeg. The "Great War Veterans' and People's Forum" in Ottawa is held in a picture theatre every Sunday night, with an average attendance of 1,200 to 1,500. These meetings are of great benefit to the community; they interest the returned men in questions relating to community life, and they promote goodwill and the get-together spirit among all classes.







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